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FILE LAST UPDATED: 2 Dec 2009 (20091202/ED)
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USPTO MANUAL OF CLASSIFICATIONS THESAURUS ISSUE DATE: Aug 2009

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=> s jp51056839/pn
L1 1 JP51056839/PN

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 HITRN ----- HIT RN and its text modification
 HITSTR ----- HIT RN, its text modification, its CA index name, and
 its structure diagram
 HITSEQ ----- HIT RN, its text modification, its CA index name, its
 structure diagram, plus NTE and SEQ fields
 FHITSTR ----- First HIT RN, its text modification, its CA index name, and
 its structure diagram
 FHITSEQ ----- First HIT RN, its text modification, its CA index name, its
 structure diagram, plus NTE and SEQ fields
 KWIC ----- Hit term plus 20 words on either side
 OCC ----- Number of occurrence of hit term and field in which it occurs

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L1 ANSWER 1 OF 1 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
AN 1976:510175 CAPLUS
DN 85:110175
OREF 85:17689a,17692a
ED Entered STN: 12 May 1984
TI Blocking-resistant resin powder coating compositions
IN Nakamura, Katsuyuki; Sasaguri, Kiichiro; Matsumoto, Yoshio; Matsuo,
Shunji; Sato, Mikio; Hayashi, Yoshio; Uda, Bunzo
PA Asahi Chemical Industry Co., Ltd., Japan
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 17 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF

DT Patent
LA Japanese
IC C09D005-00
CC 42-2 (Coatings, Inks, and Related Products)
FAN.CNT 1

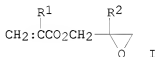
	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 51056839	A	19760518	JP 1974-131102	19741115

<--
PRAI JP 1974-131102 A 19741115

CLASS

PATENT NO.	CLASS	PATENT FAMILY CLASSIFICATION CODES
JP 51056839	IC	C09D005-00
	IPCI	C09D0005-00; C09D0003-81; C08L0033-14; C08K0005-13; C08K0005-09; C08K0005-00 [C*]; C09D0005-40 [ICA]; C08F0220-32 [ICA]; C08F0220-00 [ICA,C*]; C08L0033-14 [ICI]; C08L0033-00 [ICI,C*]; C08L0067-00 [ICI] C08F0020-00 [I,C*]; C08F0020-00 [I,A]; C08F0020-32 [I,A]; C08F0220-00 [I,C*]; C08F0220-32 [I,A]; C08K0005-00 [I,C*]; C08K0005-09 [I,A]; C08K0005-13 [I,A]; C08L0033-00 [I,C*]; C08L0033-14 [I,A]; C09D0005-00 [I,C*]; C09D0005-00 [I,A]; C09D0005-03 [I,C*]; C09D0005-03 [I,A]
	IPCR	

GI



AB Blocking-resistant powder coating compns. were prepared by mixing a
copolymer comprising an epoxide monomer (I: R', R2 = H, Me) and other
vinyl monomers with a compound having phenolic hydroxy group and another
phenolic hydroxy group or (and) carboxyl group, a compound having ≥2

carboxyl groups or carboxylic anhydride group, and a polyester (optional) or (and) an acrylic polymer having phenolic hydroxy group, epoxy group, tert alc. ester group, or (and) carboxyl group. Thus, a mixture of isophthalic acid 166, adipic acid 14.6, and 1,4-butanediol 180 parts was heated 3 hr at 180-90°, heated 2 hr at 180-90° with 9.2 parts p-hydroxybenzoic acid, heated 3 hr at 200-15°/0.2-mm with 0.2 part Sb2O3, reacted 1 hr with 4.6 parts p-hydroxybenzoic acid, and reacted 0.5 hr with 2.9 parts phthalic anhydride to give a polyester (II) [60311-61-7] having 1.5 phenolic hydroxy groups/mol. and 0.4 CO2H group/mol. An acrylic copolymer [37953-21-2] (100 parts) obtained from a monomer-catalyst mixture of styrene 35, Me methacrylate 20, Bu acrylate 25, glycidyl methacrylate 20, and azobisisobutyronitrile 2 parts was blended 8 min at 95-105° with a powdered mixture of salicylic acid [69-72-7] 10, dodecanedicarboxylic acid [821-38-5] 2, and the II 20 parts, 0.5 part dimethyldibenzylammonium chloride, 20 parts TiO2, 0.2 part Modaflow, and 0.2 part of a silicone oil, and the mixture was ground to give a blocking-resistant coating composition, which was electrostatically coated on a phosphated steel sheet and baked at 190° to give a surface-smooth coating film.

ST glycidyl methacrylate copolymer coating; styrene acrylate copolymer coating; resin powder coating compn; polyester hardener powder coating; salicylic acid hardener; dodecanedicarboxylic acid hardener

IT Crosslinking agents
(dodecanedicarboxylic acid-hydroxy-containing polyester-salicylic acid, for epoxy-containing vinyl copolymer powdered coatings)

IT Agglomeration
(powder coatings resistant to, epoxy-containing vinyl copolymers for)

IT Coating materials
(powder, epoxy-containing vinyl copolymers, agglomeration-resistant)

IT 37953-21-2
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(coatings, powder, agglomeration-resistant)

IT 69-72-7, uses and miscellaneous 821-38-5 60311-61-7
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(crosslinking agents, for epoxy-containing vinyl copolymer powder coatings)

OSC.G 1 THERE ARE 1 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (1 CITINGS)

UPOS.G Date last citing reference entered STN: 12 Mar 2009

OS.G CAPLUS 1995:719191

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=> s poly and glycidyl and dicarboxylic and storage
    793891 POLY
    51613 GLYCIDYL
    70377 DICARBOXYLIC
    477547 STORAGE
L2      7 POLY AND GLYCIDYL AND DICARBOXYLIC AND STORAGE

=> d all 1-7
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L2 ANSWER 1 OF 7 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
 AN 2004:414435 CAPLUS
 DN 140:431505
 ED Entered STN: 21 May 2004
 TI Cellulose acylate films with excellent tear strength and storage stability and optical films, display devices, and silver halide photographic materials using them
 IN Kato, Eiichi
 PA Fuji Photo Film Co., Ltd., Japan
 SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 58 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DT Patent
 LA Japanese
 IC ICM C08J005-18
 ICS C08B003-10; C08B015-00; C08F002-46; C08F251-02; C08F290-06; G03C001-795; C08L001-08
 CC 74-13 (Radiation Chemistry, Photochemistry, and Photographic and Other Reprographic Processes)
 Section cross-reference(s): 38, 73

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 2004143392	A	20040520	JP 2002-359522	20021211
PRAI	JP 2002-253387	A	20020830		

CLASS

PATENT NO.	CLASS	PATENT FAMILY CLASSIFICATION CODES
JP 2004143392	ICM	C08J005-18
	ICS	C08B003-10; C08B015-00; C08F002-46; C08F251-02; C08F290-06; G03C001-795; C08L001-08
	IPCI	C08J0005-18 [ICM,7]; C08B0003-10 [ICS,7]; C08B0003-00 [ICS,7,C*]; C08B0015-00 [ICS,7]; C08F0002-46 [ICS,7]; C08F0251-02 [ICS,7]; C08F0251-00 [ICS,7,C*]; C08F0290-06 [ICS,7]; C08F0290-00 [ICS,7,C*]; G03C001-795 [ICS,7]; C08L0001-08 [ICS,7]; C08L0001-00 [ICS,7,C*]
	IPCR	C08B0003-00 [I,C*]; C08B0003-10 [I,A]; C08B0015-00 [I,A]; C08B0015-00 [I,C*]; C08F0002-46 [I,A]; C08F0002-46 [I,C*]; C08F0251-00 [I,C*]; C08F0251-02 [I,A]; C08F0290-00 [I,C*]; C08F0290-06 [I,A]; C08J0005-18 [I,A]; C08J0005-18 [I,C*]; G03C0001-795 [I,A]; G03C0001-795 [I,C*]
	FTERM	2H023/FA01; 2H023/FA13; 4C090/AA05; 4C090/AA08; 4C090/BA25; 4C090/BA34; 4C090/CA35; 4C090/DA40; 4F071/AA09; 4F071/AA43X; 4F071/AA77X; 4F071/AA78; 4F071/AA81; 4F071/AC02; 4F071/AC03; 4F071/AC07; 4F071/AC08; 4F071/AC12; 4F071/AC14; 4F071/AC17; 4F071/AC18; 4F071/AE06; 4F071/AF16Y; 4F071/AF30Y; 4F071/AF35Y; 4F071/AF57; 4F071/AH16; 4F071/B02; 4F071/BC01; 4J011/PA24; 4J011/PA27; 4J011/PA34; 4J011/PA36; 4J011/PA38; 4J011/PA43; 4J011/PA45; 4J011/PA48; 4J011/PA49; 4J011/PA53; 4J011/PA78; 4J011/PA88; 4J011/PB30; 4J011/PC02; 4J011/QA03; 4J011/QA07; 4J011/QB13; 4J011/QC03; 4J011/QC05; 4J011/QC10; 4J011/SA01; 4J011/SA21; 4J011/SA34;

- 4J011/SA64; 4J011/SA71; 4J011/SA82; 4J011/SA84;
 4J011/UA01; 4J026/AA02; 4J026/BA25; 4J026/BA26;
 4J026/BA27; 4J026/BA32; 4J026/BA34; 4J026/BA36;
 4J026/BA38; 4J026/BA50; 4J026/BB04; 4J026/BB08;
 4J026/DB36; 4J026/GA08; 4J027/AB02; 4J027/AB10;
 4J027/AJ01; 4J027/BA07; 4J027/BA17; 4J027/CB10;
 4J027/CC05; 4J027/CD10
- AB The films are obtained by casting cellulose acylate compns. containing monofunctional polyester macromonomers with $M_w \leq 2 + 104$, polymerizable monomers, and photopolymer. initiators and irradiating them with lights.
- ST cellulose acylate optical film tear strength; display polarizer weather resistance cellulose acetate; polyester macromonomer photoirradn photog support durability
- IT Polyesters, preparation
 RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); POF (Polymer in formulation); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses) (acrylic, graft; cellulose acylate films with good tear strength and weather resistance for optical films, display devices, and silver halide photog. materials)
- IT Liquid crystal displays
 Optical films
 Polarizers
 (cellulose acylate films with good tear strength and weather resistance for optical films, display devices, and silver halide photog. materials)
- IT Photographic films
 (color; cellulose acylate films with good tear strength and weather resistance for optical films, display devices, and silver halide photog. materials)
- IT Polyesters, preparation
 RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); POF (Polymer in formulation); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses) (graft; cellulose acylate films with good tear strength and weather resistance for optical films, display devices, and silver halide photog. materials)
- IT Polyesters, reactions
 RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); POF (Polymer in formulation); RCT (Reactant); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses) (monofunctional macromonomers; cellulose acylate films with good tear strength and weather resistance for optical films, display devices, and silver halide photog. materials)
- and
 silver halide photog. materials)
- IT Polyethers, preparation
 RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); POF (Polymer in formulation); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses) (polyester-, graft; cellulose acylate films with good tear strength and weather resistance for optical films, display devices, and silver halide photog. materials)
- and
 weather resistance for optical films, display devices, and silver halide photog. materials)
- IT Polyesters, preparation
 RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); POF (Polymer in formulation); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)

(polyether-, graft; cellulose acylate films with good tear strength and weather resistance for optical films, display devices, and silver halide photog. materials)

IT 144857-95-4P 692778-61-3P 692778-62-4P 692778-64-6P 692778-66-8P
 692778-68-0P 692778-70-4P 692778-73-7P 692778-75-9P 692778-77-1P
 692778-79-3P 692778-82-8P 692778-84-0P 692778-85-1P 692778-85-1P
 692778-86-2P 692778-87-3P 692778-88-4P 692778-90-8P 692778-92-0P
 692778-92-0P 692778-95-3P 692778-99-7P 692779-01-4P 692779-04-7P
 692779-06-9P 693236-60-1P 693236-74-7P, Glutaric anhydride-1,6-hexanediol copolymer monoester with glycidol-methyl methacrylate graft copolymer 693236-77-0P 693236-82-7P 693236-86-1P
 693236-91-8P 693243-44-6P 693243-45-7P 693243-47-9P 693243-49-1P
 693257-80-6P 693258-15-0P 693259-40-4P
 RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); POF (Polymer in formulation); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (cellulose acylate films with good tear strength and weather resistance for optical films, display devices, and silver halide photog. materials)

IT 9004-34-6D, Cellulose, acylates 9012-09-3, Cellulose triacetate
 RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (cellulose acylate films with good tear strength and weather resistance for optical films, display devices, and silver halide photog. materials)

IT 947-19-3, 1-Hydroxycyclohexyl phenyl ketone 3584-23-4 10409-07-1
 15522-59-5 61358-23-4 71449-78-0 81877-47-6 692779-08-1
 692779-09-2 692779-10-5 692779-11-6 692779-13-8
 RL: CAT (Catalyst use); USES (Uses)
 (initiator; cellulose acylate films with good tear strength and weather resistance for optical films, display devices, and silver halide photog. materials)

IT 60806-41-9P 692778-55-5P 692778-56-6P 692778-57-7P 692778-58-8P
 692778-59-9P 692778-60-2P 693236-46-3P, 1,6-Hexanediol-tricyclo[5.2.1.0^{2,6}]decane-8,9-dicarboxylic acid copolymer monoester with 2-[2-carboxyethylcarbonyloxy]ethyl methacrylate 693236-49-6P, 1,4-Cyclohexanedimethanol-succinic anhydride copolymer monoacrylate 693236-52-1P, Dodecenylsuccinic anhydride-glutaric anhydride-5-norbornene-2,3-dimethanol copolymer monocarbamate with 2-methacryloyloxyethyl isocyanate 693236-55-4P 693236-58-7P
 693236-63-4P 693236-66-7P, Pimelic acid-tricyclo[5.2.1.0^{2,6}]decane-3,4-diol copolymer monoester with glycidyl methacrylate 693236-68-9P 693236-70-3P 693236-72-5P
 693257-51-1P 693257-67-9P
 RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); POF (Polymer in formulation); RCT (Reactant); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)
 (macromonomer; cellulose acylate films with good tear strength and weather resistance for optical films, display devices, and silver halide photog. materials)

IT 9002-89-5, Poly(vinyl alcohol)
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)

(polarizer; cellulose acylate films with good tear strength and weather resistance for optical films, display devices, and silver halide photog. materials)

L2 ANSWER 2 OF 7 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

AN 2002:407160 CAPLUS

DN 136:408962

ED Entered STN: 31 May 2002

TI Heat-developable photographic materials having aqueous polymer-containing subbing layers

IN Arimoto, Tadashi; Sasaki, Takayuki; Ueda, Eiichi; Nakajima, Akihisa; Nagaike, Chiaki

PA Konica Co., Japan

SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 26 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DT Patent

LA Japanese

IC ICM G03C001-76

ICS G03C001-498

CC 74-2 (Radiation Chemistry, Photochemistry, and Photographic and Other Reprographic Processes)

Section cross-reference(s): 38

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 2002156730	A	20020531	JP 2001-263349	20010831
	US 20020098451	A1	20020725	US 2001-949133	20010906
PRAI	JP 2000-271349	A	20000907		

CLASS

PATENT NO.	CLASS	PATENT FAMILY CLASSIFICATION CODES
JP 2002156730	ICM	G03C001-76
	ICS	G03C001-498
	IPCI	G03C0001-76 [ICM,7]; G03C0001-498 [ICS,7]
	IPCR	G03C0001-76 [I,C*]; G03C0001-76 [I,A]; G03C0001-498 [I,C*]; G03C0001-498 [I,A]
US 20020098451	IPCI	G03C0001-795 [ICM,7]; G03C0001-498 [ICS,7]
	IPCR	G03C0001-498 [I,C*]; G03C0001-498 [I,A]
	NCL	430/531.000; 430/350.000; 430/533.000; 430/617.000; 430/620.000
	ECLA	G03C001/498F; S03C

ASSIGNMENT HISTORY FOR US PATENT AVAILABLE IN LSUS DISPLAY FORMAT

AB The materials have layers containing aqueous polyester, aqueous polyurethanes, and/or aqueous cellulose and vinyl polymer latexes on polyester supports. The layers are preferably subbing layers containing aqueous polyesters having units derived from sulfonic acid group-containing dicarboxylic acids and show good storage stability in unexposed conditions and adhesion to the supports and backing layers.

ST heat developable photog material storage stability; photog subbing layer adhesion aq polyester; sulfoisophthalate polyester vinyl polymer latex photog

- IT Polyurethanes, uses
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (aqueous, binder, subbing layer; heat-developable photog. materials having aqueous polyester-containing subbing layers with good storage stability and interlayer adhesion)
- IT Acrylic polymers, preparation
 RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); POF (Polymer in formulation); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (binder, subbing layer; heat-developable photog. materials having aqueous polyester-containing subbing layers with good storage stability and interlayer adhesion)
- IT Photographic emulsions
 Photographic films
 (heat-developable photog. materials having aqueous polyester-containing subbing layers with good storage stability and interlayer adhesion)
- IT Polyesters, preparation
 RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); POF (Polymer in formulation); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (sulfo-containing, binder, subbing layer; heat-developable photog. materials having aqueous polyester-containing subbing layers with good storage stability and interlayer adhesion)
- IT Polyesters, uses
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (support; heat-developable photog. materials having aqueous polyester-containing subbing layers with good storage stability and interlayer adhesion)
- IT 9004-34-6, Cellulose, uses
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (aqueous, binder, subbing layer; heat-developable photog. materials having aqueous polyester-containing subbing layers with good storage stability and interlayer adhesion)
- IT 9002-89-5, Poly(vinyl alcohol) 9004-36-8, CAB 381-20
 431048-41-8, Vitel PE 2200B
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (backing layer; heat-developable photog. materials having aqueous polyester-containing subbing layers with good storage stability and interlayer adhesion)
- IT 25153-49-5P, Ethyl acrylate-glycidyl methacrylate-methyl methacrylate copolymer 30869-49-9P, 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, oxiranylmethyl ester, polymer with ethenylbenzene and 2-propenamide 30869-57-9P, Ethyl acrylate-glycidyl methacrylate-methyl methacrylate-styrene copolymer 131212-67-4P,
 1,4-Cyclohexanedicarboxylic acid-dimethyl isophthalate-dimethyl 5-(sodiumsulfo)isophthalate-dimethyl terephthalate-ethylene glycol copolymer 138455-56-8P,
 1,4-Cyclohexanedicarboxylic acid-1,4-cyclohexanedimethanol-dimethyl isophthalate-dimethyl 5-(sodiumsulfo)isophthalate-dimethyl terephthalate-ethylene glycol copolymer
 RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); POF (Polymer in formulation); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (binder, subbing layer; heat-developable photog. materials having aqueous

polyester-containing subbing layers with good storage stability and interlayer adhesion)

IT 9010-88-2, Ethyl acrylate-methyl methacrylate copolymer 90885-27-1, Butyl acrylate-tert-butyl acrylate-2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate-styrene copolymer
 RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (binder, subbing layer; heat-developable photog. materials having aqueous polyester-containing subbing layers with good storage stability and interlayer adhesion)

IT 25038-59-9, Poly(ethylene terephthalate), uses
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (support; heat-developable photog. materials having aqueous polyester-containing subbing layers with good storage stability and interlayer adhesion)

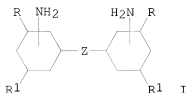
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 AN 1986:600531 CAPLUS
 DN 105:200531
 OREF 105:32195a,32198a
 ED Entered STN: 28 Nov 1986
 TI Photosensitive polymer compositions
 IN Fujikawa, Junichi; Kashio, Shigetora; Kayaba, Keiji
 PA Toray Industries, Inc., Japan
 SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 6 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF

DT Patent
 LA Japanese
 IC ICM G03C001-68
 ICS C08F283-04; G03F007-10
 CC 74-6 (Radiation Chemistry, Photochemistry, and Photographic and Other Reprographic Processes)

FAN.CNT 1					
	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 61063837	A	19860402	JP 1984-184539	19840905
PRAI	JP 1984-184539		19840905		

CLASS			
PATENT NO.	CLASS	PATENT FAMILY CLASSIFICATION CODES	
JP 61063837	ICM	G03C001-68	
	ICS	C08F283-04; G03F007-10	
	IPCI	G03C0001-68 [ICM,4]; C08F0283-04 [ICS,4]; C08F0283-00 [ICS,4,C*]; G03F0007-10 [ICS,4]	
	IPCR	C08F0283-00 [I,C*]; C08F0283-00 [I,A]; C08F0283-04 [I,A]; G03F0007-004 [I,C*]; G03F0007-004 [I,A]; G03F0007-032 [I,C*]; G03F0007-037 [I,A]	
	ECLA	G03C001/68	

GI



AB In photosensitive polymer compns. consisting of 100 parts polyether ester amide and 5-300 parts photopolymg. monomer (b.p. $\geq 150^\circ$) having terminal ethylenic bond, the former component is composed of a diamine I (Z = C1-4 alkylene, alkylidene; R, R1 = H, Me), C6-15 aliphatic or

alicyclic dicarboxylic acid (present in equimol. amount with the diamine, and may be in salt form with the diamine), poly (alkylene oxide) glycol having number average mol. weight 300-3000, and

C4-20 dicarboxylic acid, mixed so that the component contains 2-95% of polyamide units from the diamine and C6-15 dicarboxylic acid, and 98-5% of polyether ester unit from the poly(alkylene oxide) glycol and C4-20 dicarboxylic acid. The photosensitive polymer compns. especially suitable for flexog. printing plate have good

flexibility,

elasticity, water resistance, and solvent resistance, and provide high reproducibility in printing, owing to the added polyether ester amide. Thus, a viscous, transparent polymer was obtained by polymerization of a mixture of

a salt of 4,4'-diaminodicyclohexylmethane with dodecanedioic acid 16.3, polytetramethylene glycol 68.4, Irganox 1098 0.2, and Ti(OBu)4 0.05 part, and extruded in water. The polymer contained 15% polyether ester amide hard segment and had a relative viscosity (25°, 0.5%, in o-chlorophenol) of 1.88. A solution of 100 parts of the polymer in trichloroethylene was added with glycidyl methacrylate to introduce terminal ethylenic groups. A photosensitive composition obtained by

mixing the product, tetraethylene glycol diacrylate 70, N-butylbenzenesulfonamide 29, benzil dimethyl ketal 1, and hydroquinone monomethyl ether 0.1 part was coated on a polyester base primed with a polyester adhesive and dried to obtain a 2000- μ layer. After 1 wk storage in the dark the material was totally exposed from the base side and then patternwise exposed through a test neg. having 133 lines, 5 and 10% halftones, 300 μ dots, and 50 and 70 μ lines. Brushing with trichloroethylene gave a finely reproduced relief plate with 100 μ depth, having Shore-A type hardness 50 and suited for flexog. printing. Number swelling of the relief by applied ink was observed

ST flexog plate photosensitive polymer compn; printing plate flexog polymer compn; polyether ester amide flexog plate

IT Printing plates

(flexog., photosensitive compns. containing ethylenically unsatd. compound and

polyether ester amide for preparation of)

IT Printing plates

10551130

(relief, photosensitive comps. containing ethylenically unsatd. compound and polyether ester amide for preparation of)

IT 150-76-5
RL: USES (Uses)
(photosensitive comps. containing ethylenically unsatd. compound and polyether ester amide and, for preparation of flexog. printing plates)

IT 106-51-4, uses and miscellaneous 111-76-2 3622-84-2 6652-28-4
24650-42-8
RL: USES (Uses)
(photosensitive comps. containing ethylenically unsatd. compound and polyether ester amide and, for preparation of flexog. printing plates)

IT 105060-48-8D, reaction products with glycidyl methacrylate
105060-49-9D, reaction products with glycidyl methacrylate
RL: USES (Uses)
(photosensitive comps. containing ethylenically unsatd. compound and, for preparation of flexog. printing plates)

IT 15625-89-5 17831-71-9 85136-58-9
RL: USES (Uses)
(photosensitive comps. containing polyether ester amide and, for preparation of flexog. printing plates)

IT 106-91-2D, reaction products with diaminodicyclohexylmethane alkanedicarboxylate-polytetramethylene glycol copolymer
RL: USES (Uses)
(photosensitive comps. containing, for preparation of flexog. printing plates)

L2 ANSWER 4 OF 7 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

AN 1985:550998 CAPLUS

DN 103:150998

OREF 103:24055a,24058a

ED Entered STN: 01 Nov 1985

TI Photoimaging resin compositions

PA Toray Industries, Inc., Japan

SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 7 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DT Patent

LA Japanese

IC ICM G03C001-68

ICS C08L077-06; G03C001-71

CC 74-6 (Radiation Chemistry, Photochemistry, and Photographic and Other Reprographic Processes)

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 60091348	A	19850522	JP 1983-199235	19831026
PRAI	JP 1983-199235		19831026		

CLASS

PATENT NO.	CLASS	PATENT FAMILY CLASSIFICATION CODES
JP 60091348	ICM	G03C001-68
	ICS	C08L077-06; G03C001-71

IPCI G03C0001-68 [ICM,4]; C08L0077-06 [ICS,4]; C08L0077-00 [ICS,4,C*]; G03C0001-71 [ICS,4]
 IPCR C08L0077-00 [I,C*]; C08L0077-00 [I,A]; C08L0077-06 [I,A]; G03F0007-004 [I,C*]; G03F0007-004 [I,A]; G03F0007-032 [I,C*]; G03F0007-032 [I,A]; G03F0007-037 [I,A]; G03F0007-038 [I,C*]; G03F0007-038 [I,A]
 ECLA G03F007/037

AB Title resin compns. are composed of (1) polyoxyalkylene selected from polyoxyethylene, polyoxypropylene, poly(oxyethylene-oxypropylene), and polyoxytetramethylene having amino or carboxylic end groups and polyether segments of number average mol. weight 150-4000, and polyamide copolymer having a repeating unit of dicarboxylic acid or diamine 70-90 weight% and a Shore A hardness of 20-90 and (2) a photopolyg. unsatd. compound having terminal ethylenically unsatd. bonds and b.p. >150°. The claimed compns. are usable for flexog. printing plates which are capable of being water- or alc.-developed. Thus, an equimolar salt of adipic acid with α,ω -diaminopoly(oxyethylene) prepared by hydrogenation of acrylonitrile terminated polyethylene glycol 75, ϵ -caprolactam 20, and an equimolar salt of adipic acid with hexamethylenediamine 5 weight parts were polymerized to give a polyamide copolymer having a Shore A hardness of 70 at 22° and relative humidity 50%. The polyamide 100 dissolved in an EtOH-H₂O (70:30) mixture was substituted with unsatd. groups at both ends by reaction with glycidyl methacrylate 2 weight parts at 80° for 1 h. The resultant polyamide was mixed with β -hydroxy- β' -acryloyloxyethyl phthalate 50, an addition product of ethylene glycol diglycidyl ether with acrylic acid 30, N-butylbenzenesulfonamide 20, di-Me benzyl ketal 2, and hydroquinone monomethyl ether 0.1 weight parts to give a photosensitive composition

The obtained composition was coated on poly(ethylene terephthalate) film to give a 2000 μ m photosensitive layer, which was then covered with 100 μ m matted poly(ethylene terephthalate) film. After storage in the dark for 1 wk, the covered film was peeled off to give a matted photosensitive layer, which was contacted tightly with a neg. film. Patternwise exposure for 5 min and water-development for 1.5 min gave a relief pattern having a 100 μ m depth. The composition showed excellent photosensitivity and had a Shore A hardness of 55. Flexog. printing using this relief plate gave high-quality copies.

ST photoimaging resin flexog printing plate; polyamide copolymer photoimaging printing plate

IT Polyamides, uses and miscellaneous
 RL: PREP (Preparation)
 (photoimaging composition containing, for printing plates preparation)

IT Photoimaging compositions and processes
 (polyamide copolymer for)

IT Printing plates
 (flexog., polyamide copolymer photoimaging composition for production of)

IT 106-91-2D, reaction products with polyamide copolymers 119-61-9, uses

and miscellaneous 123-31-9, uses and miscellaneous 150-76-5
 2274-11-5 3524-62-7 3622-84-2 24650-42-8 26914-52-3 27213-78-1
 38056-88-1 72388-07-9 72928-42-8 76564-82-4 76564-82-4D, reaction
 products with glycidyl methacrylate 98613-59-3 98613-69-5
 98613-86-6 98614-02-9

RL: USES (Uses)

(photoimaging composition containing, for printing plate preparation)

L2 ANSWER 5 OF 7 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

AN 1976:562082 CAPLUS

DN 85:162082

OREF 85:25931a,25934a

ED Entered STN: 12 May 1984

TI Heat-hardenable resin composition for powder coating

IN Ishikawa, Noboru; Nakamura, Hidehisa; Maruyama, Kazuyoshi; Shoji, Akio

PA Dainippon Ink and Chemicals, Inc., Japan

SO Ger. Offen., 19 pp.

CODEN: GWXXBX

DT Patent

LA German

IC C09D003-81

CC 42-10 (Coatings, Inks, and Related Products)

FAN.CMT 2

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	DE 2550625	A1	19760520	DE 1975-2550625	19751111
	DE 2550625	B2	19770512		
	DE 2550625	C3	19771229		
	JP 51125115	A	19761101	JP 1974-129045	19741111
PRAI JP	1974-129045	A	19741111		

CLASS

PATENT NO.	CLASS	PATENT FAMILY CLASSIFICATION CODES
DE 2550625	IC	C09D003-81
	IPCI	C09D0003-81 [ICM]; C09D0005-40 [ICS]; C09D0003-58 [ICS]
	IPCR	C08F0020-00 [I,C*]; C08F0020-00 [I,A]; C08F0020-32 [I,A]; C08F0212-00 [I,C*]; C08F0212-00 [I,A]; C08F0220-00 [I,C*]; C08F0220-32 [I,A]; C08G0059-00 [I,C*]; C08G0059-32 [I,A]; C08G0059-42 [I,A]; C08L0025-00 [I,C*]; C08L0025-00 [I,A]; C08L0033-00 [I,C*]; C08L0033-00 [I,A]; C08L0033-02 [I,A]; C09D0005-03 [I,C*]; C09D0005-03 [I,A]; C09D0005-46 [I,C*]; C09D0005-46 [I,A]; C09D0125-00 [I,C*]; C09D0125-14 [I,A]; C09D0135-00 [I,C*]; C09D0135-02 [I,A]
	ECLA	C08F220/32; C08G059/32B; C08G059/42B; C09D125/14+C4; C09D135/02+C4
JP 51125115	IPCI	C09D0005-00 [ICM]; C09D0003-80 [ICS]; C09D0003-733 [ICS]; C08L0033-14 [ICS]; C08L0033-00 [ICS,C*]; C08L0025-08 [ICS]; C08L0025-00 [ICS,C*]; C08F0220-32 [ICA]; C08F0220-00 [ICA,C*]; C08F0212-08 [ICA]; C08F0212-00 [ICA,C*]; C09D0005-40 [ICA]
	IPCR	C08F0020-00 [I,C*]; C08F0020-00 [I,A]; C08F0020-32 [I,A]; C08F0212-00 [I,C*]; C08F0212-00 [I,A];

C08F0220-00 [I,C*]; C08F0220-32 [I,A]; C08G0059-00 [I,C*]; C08G0059-32 [I,A]; C08G0059-42 [I,A]; C08L0025-00 [I,C*]; C08L0025-00 [I,A]; C08L0033-00 [I,C*]; C08L0033-00 [I,A]; C08L0033-02 [I,A]; C09D0005-03 [I,C*]; C09D0005-03 [I,A]; C09D0005-46 [I,C*]; C09D0005-46 [I,A]; C09D0125-00 [I,C*]; C09D0125-14 [I,A]; C09D0135-00 [I,C*]; C09D0135-02 [I,A]

ECLA C08F220/32; C08G059/32B; C08G059/42B; C09D125/14+C4; C09D135/02+C4

AB The title coatings, with improved storage stability and mech. and optical properties, contain 10-40:20-80:3-40:0-40 β-methylglycidyl (meth)acrylate (optionally containing glycidyl (meth)acrylate)-styrene-dialkyl alkenedioate-alkyl (meth)acrylate polymers (ball-and-ring softening point 80-150°, number average mol. weight 3000-15,000) and alkanedioic acids. Thus, a mixture of 20:15:10:15:40 Bu methacrylate-dibutyl fumarate-glycidyl methacrylate-β-methylglycidyl methacrylate-styrene polymer (softening point 106°, mol. weight 7500) 100, dodecanedioic acid [693-23-2] 15, epoxy resin (Epilcon 1050) 5, TiO₂ 50, and poly(2-ethylhexyl acrylate) (mol. weight 10,000, flow modifier) 1 part is ground to <0.074 mm, electrostatically sprayed on mild steel panels, and baked 20 min at 200° to give a 40μ coating with excellent smoothness and brightness, 60° gloss 94, impact strength 15 kg-cm, Erichsen indentation >7 mm, xylene rubbing resistance >100 cycles, and salt spray corrosion <1 mm.

ST acrylic powder coating; methylglycidyl methacrylate copolymer coating; crosslinking acrylic coating; dodecanedioic acid crosslinker

IT Crosslinking agents (dicarboxylic acids, for methylglycidyl methacrylate copolymer powder coatings)

IT Coating materials (methylglycidyl methacrylate copolymers-dicarboxylic acids, for powder coatings)

IT 111-20-6, uses and miscellaneous 693-23-2
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses) (crosslinking agents, for methylglycidyl methacrylate copolymer powder coatings)

IT 59932-87-5 59932-88-6 59932-89-7 59932-90-0 59933-05-0
RL: USES (Uses) (powder coatings, containing dicarboxylic acid crosslinkers)

L2 ANSWER 6 OF 7 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

AN 1975:100349 CAPLUS

DN 82:100349

OREF 82:16023a,16026a

ED Entered STN: 12 May 1984

TI Powdered coating composition of unsaturated glycidyl polymer containing a sulfur-terminating group, dicarboxylic acid, polyester and polyacrylate

IN Blackley, William D.; Castle, Richard B.; Berntson, Leslie G.

PA Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Co.

SO U.S., 8 pp.

10551130

CODEN: USXXAM
 DT Patent
 LA English
 IC C08G
 INCL 260835000
 CC 42-10 (Coatings, Inks, and Related Products)
 FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI US 3857905	A	19741231	US 1973-329090	19730202
PRAI US 1973-329090		19730202		

CLASS

PATENT NO.	CLASS	PATENT FAMILY CLASSIFICATION CODES
US 3857905	IC	C08G
	INCL	260835000
	IPCI	C08G0030-12 [ICM]; C08G0045-04 [ICS]
	IPCR	C08G0059-00 [I,C*]; C08G0059-32 [I,A]; C09D0005-46 [I,C*]; C09D0005-46 [I,A]; C09D0133-10 [I,C*]; C09D0133-12 [I,A]
	NCL	525/166.000; 523/428.000; 524/904.000; 525/176.000; 525/913.000; 526/214.000; 526/223.000; 526/273.000; 528/376.000; 528/390.000
	ECLA	C08G059/32B; C09D133/12+B+C

AB Powder coatings having good storage stability and flow on application to metal surface consisted of terpolymers of glycidyl methacrylate a lower alkyl acrylate, and Me methacrylate prepared with a S-containing chain transfer agent, crosslinking agents, plasticizers, and surfactants. Thus, Me methacrylate 62.4, Et acrylate 24.0, glycidyl methacrylate 13.6, isooctyl mercaptoacetate 3.9, and Bz202 3.5 parts were added with stirring to 250 parts 0.1% aqueous poly(Na acrylate), and the mixture was stirred 5 hr at 60° to give copolymer (I) [25153-49-5] having melt index 5.3, m.p. 134°, glass temperature 28°, and epoxy equivalent weight 1199. I (100 parts)

was blended with poly(2-ethylhexyl acrylate) 1.58 butanediol adipate 10.7, glyceryl tris(1,2-hydroxystearate) 3.25, TiO2 48.1, black pigment 0.42 stannous stearate 0.084, and sebacic acid 7.2 parts to give a composition

which was ground to 230 mesh particle size, electrostatically sprayed at room temperature onto a phosphated steel test panel, and cured 20 min at 177° to give a coating having better gloss, smoothness, flexibility, and weather resistance than com. acrylic powder coatings.

ST glycidyl methacrylate powder coating; mercaptoacetate chain transfer coating

IT Coating materials

(electrostatic powder, acrylic copolymer compns. as)

IT Chain-transfer agents

(organic sulfur compds., for acrylic powder coatings)

IT 1468-37-7 3746-39-2 10047-28-6 17629-55-9 25103-09-7

RL: USES (Uses)

(chain transfer agents, for acrylic copolymer powder coatings)

IT 25153-49-5

RL: USES (Uses)

(electrostatic powder coatings)

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OSC.G 3 THERE ARE 3 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (3 CITINGS)
UPOS.G Date last citing reference entered STN: 16 Feb 2009
OS.G CAPLUS 2004:1019803; 1995:650243; 1989:635173

L2 ANSWER 7 OF 7 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

AN 1959:31740 CAPLUS

DN 53:31740

OREF 53:5697b-e

ED Entered STN: 22 Apr 2001

TI Filaments from vinylidene chloride resins containing dimethyl esters

IN Reid, Robert J.; Smith, Wm. M., Jr.; Werner, Byron H.

PA Firestone Tire & Rubber Co.

DT Patent

LA Unavailable

CC 25 (Dyes and Textiles Chemistry)

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 2859089		19581104	US 1954-412076	19540223

CLASS

PATENT NO.	CLASS	PATENT FAMILY CLASSIFICATION CODES
US 2859089	IPCR	D01F0006-02 [I,C*]; D01F0006-10 [I,A]
	NCL	264/210.600; 264/211.000; 264/290.500; 524/314.000; 524/569.000

AB To prep, films and filaments from crystalline polymers and copolymers of vinylidene chloride (I) decomposing near their extrusion temperature, processing additives which permit stretching and orientation without "blooming" or "spew" and which are stable to heat and light are required. Dimethyl esters of dicarboxylic acids containing 8-10 C atoms (II) are suitable for this purpose. Thus, 100 parts of a crystalline copolymer of I and vinyl chloride, 8 parts (CH₂)₆(COOMe)₂, (CH₂)₇(COOMe)₂, or (CH₂)₈(COOMe)₂. 0-2 parts 2-HOC₆H₄COOCMe₃, and 0-2 parts glycidyl phenyl ether were ball-milled. Samples compression molded for 3 min., heated with 120 lb./sq. in. steam at 1000 lb./sq. in. pressure, then dried for 10, 20, and 30 min., resp., at 180° gave satisfactory heat and light stability and spew rating. With as little as 4 parts I present, smooth filaments in gages of 0.006-0.015 in., produced without heat degradation, could be cold drawn 400%, had excellent heat and light stability, and showed no exudation on storage.

IT Fibers, synthetic (from vinylidene chloride polymers, blooming- or spew-inhibiting dimethyl ester-containing)

IT Esters (methyl, of dicarboxylic acids, vinylidene chloride resin fibers and filaments containing blooming- or spew-inhibiting)

IT Phenols (salicylates, as light stabilizers in vinylidene chloride polymer fibers)

10551130

IT 122-60-1, Propane, 1,2-epoxy-3-phenoxy-
(as heat stabilizer in vinylidene chloride polymer fibers)
IT 87-18-3, Phenol, p-tert-butyl-, salicylate
(as light stabilizer in vinylidene chloride polymer fibers)
IT 7440-44-0, Carbon
(black, rayon containing light-stabilizing)
IT 9002-85-1, Ethylene, 1,1-dichloro-, homopolymer
(fibers and films containing dimethyl ester blooming- or
spew-inhibitors)
IT 9011-06-7, Ethylene, chloro-, polymer with vinylidene chloride
(fibers and films of, containing blooming- or spew-inhibiting Me
esters)
IT 106-79-6, Sebacic acid, dimethyl ester, mixture with vinylidene chloride
poly(vinyl chloride) polymers 1732-09-8, Suberic acid, dimethyl
ester, mixture with vinylidene chloride-vinyl chloride polymers
1732-10-1,
Azelaic acid, dimethyl ester, mixture with vinylidene chloride-vinyl
chloride polymers
(nonblooming fibers and films from)
IT 136-36-7, Resorcinol, benzoate
(rayon containing light-stabilizing)
IT 69-72-7, Salicylic acid
(substituted Ph esters, as light stabilizers in vinylidene chloride
polymer fibers)

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(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 15:27:31 ON 03 DEC 2009)

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 15:27:44 ON 03 DEC 2009

L1 1 S JP51056839/PN
L2 7 S POLY AND GLYCIDYL AND DICARBOXYLIC AND STORAGE

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COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE	TOTAL
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FULL ESTIMATED COST	42.74	42.96
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